**Chapter 6: The Colonies Unite**

**Lesson 1 & 2 Study Guide**

1.) The man who organized the first Committee of Correspondence in Boston was **Samuel Adams.**

2.) An African American man who was shot and killed at the Boston Massacre; his name was **Crispus Attucks.**

3.) The Virginian man who first took a stand against the policies of Parliament and said that they did not represent the colonies was **Patrick Henry.**

4.) The Virginian man who led the British offensive in the first battle of the French and Indian War was **George Washington.**

5.) The Boston silversmith who supported the colonists and later created a picture of the Boston Massacre; his name was **Paul Revere.**

6.) One of the delegates sent by the colonies to Parliament to voice their concerns over the French and also the new tax laws was **Benjamin Franklin.**

7.) One major cause of the French and Indian War was that **France and Britain both claimed the same lands in North America.**

8.) To help pay the costs for the French and Indian War, Britain **passed new tax laws on the colonies.**

9.) Many colonists said that Parliament should not tax them because they had no representation. **Representation means a voice in one’s government**.

10.) The colonists protested taxes on British goods **by refusing to buy them.**

11.) The Committee of Correspondence helped fight British rule by **spreading information quickly around the colonies.**

12.) The Proclamation of 1763 said that **all lands west of the Appalachian Mountains belonged to Native Americans and all white settlers had to leave.**

13.) Colonists protested British tax policies in several ways. You must know at least one:

**Formed the Stamp Act Congress**

**Formed the Sons and Daughters of Liberty**

**Created Committees of Correspondence**

**Boycotted British goods**